

around the fort and in December, 1794, the General Assembly enacted "That forty acres of land, the property of George Clendenin, at the mouth of Elk river in the County of Kanawha, as the same are already laid off into lots and streets, shall be established a town by the name of Charleston," so called from Charles, the father of the Clendenin brothers, who were its founders.

13. Harmar's Expedition against the Western Indians.—The Indians still continued the war, and in 1790 General Josiah Harmar, with an army of fourteen hundred and fifty men, was sent against them. This force was organized at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, from which place it marched on September 26th, its objective point being the Indian towns at the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers—now Fort Wayne, Indiana. On October 22d, when within twenty miles of its destination, the army was attacked by a large body of Indians, who fought with such desperation that Harmar's army was thrown into utter confusion and retreated to Fort Washington, leaving the dead unburied on the field.

14. Residence of Daniel Boone in West Virginia.—Daniel Boone, the founder of Kentucky, spent several years as a resident of the Great Kanawha Valley. The cause which led to his removal from Kentucky is but another instance of man's injustice to man. Boone had been the first white man to find a home in the wilds of Kentucky, and when the wars were ended, he settled down to rest the remainder of his days. But the sheriff informed him that the title to his lands was

disputed, and suits entered against him. He could not understand this. He made no defense, but stung by ingratitude, he left Kentucky never to return. He



DANIEL BOONE.

went to the home of his childhood on the Schuylkill, but all was changed, and there could be no home there for him. Coming to the Great Kanawha Valley, he found congenial friends among the founders of Charleston. With George Clendenin he represented Kanawha county in the Virginia Assembly in 1791.

About the year 1798, he sought and found a home with his son, Daniel M. Boone, in Upper Louisiana. There he died in 1820, and in 1845 his remains were removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, where they now rest.

15. The Town of Wellsburg.—The town of Wellsburg, the seat of justice of Brooke county, was laid out by Charles Prather, from whom it received the name of Charlestown. It was established by legislative enactment, December 7th, 1791. By an act of the General Assembly passed December 27th, 1816, the name was changed from Charlestown to Wellsburg, in honor of Alexander Wells, who married the only daughter of Charles Prather. Brooke Academy at Wellsburg was incorporated by act of the Assembly passed January 10th, 1799. In 1852, it was by legislative enactment authorized to transfer its property to the Meade Collegiate Institute.

16. Frontier Forts, Blockhouses and Stockades.

—Such were the names given to the various kinds of structures for defense. A range of cabins usually formed at least one side of the fort. Partitions of logs separated the cabins one from another. The walls of these cabins on the outside were ten or twelve feet high, the slope of the roof being turned wholly inward. The blockhouses were built at the corners of the fort and projected about two feet beyond the outer walls of the cabins and stockades. The upper stories were about eighteen inches larger in diameter than the lower one, thus providing an opening at the commencement of the former to prevent the enemy from gaining a position under the walls. In some of these forts, instead of blockhouses, the corners were furnished with bastions. The fort was always near a spring or stream of water, and a large folding gate next to it, made of thick slabs, was the only point of entrance or exit. The walls were furnished with port-holes at proper heights and distances. The whole of the outside was made bullet-proof.

17. The Beginning of Wheeling.—On a bright morning in 1770, Colonel Ebenezer Zane stood on the bank of the Ohio river, just above the mouth of Wheeling creek. He was the founder of a future city. Erecting a cabin, he remained a year, and then went east to induce some friends to remove with him to his home on the Ohio river. He was successful. His two brothers, John and Silas, came and spent the summer of 1772, and in the early part of 1773, other settlers came. Thus was made the permanent settle-

ment of a future city. Wheeling was laid out in town lots by Ebenezer Zane in 1793, and December 26th, 1795, it was made a town by legislative enactment. The town was incorporated January 16th, 1806, and by an act of the Assembly, March 11th, 1836, the town of Wheeling was incorporated into the city of Wheeling. The first court for Ohio county was held at Black's cabin, on Short creek, January 16th, 1777. Later the sessions were held at West Liberty, and in 1797, Wheeling became the seat of justice, and the court met at that place May 7th of that year at the house of John Gooding.

18. The Defeat of General St. Clair.—The only effect of General Harmar's campaign was to intensify the hostilities of the savages, and they waged a fierce and relentless warfare upon the frontier of Virginia and that of Kentucky. To stay the tide of blood, President Washington appointed General Arthur St. Clair to the command of the army of the Northwest. That officer proceeded to Fort Washington, whence the ill-fated expedition of General Harmar had marched, and there an army of twenty-three hundred men was speedily collected. On September 27th, 1791, it was put in motion and filed away into the wilderness. On November 3d, the army encamped in what is now Mercer county, Ohio, within two miles of the present Indiana state line. Here it was attacked, and no battle of the Northwest was ever attended with such a loss of human life. St. Clair's army became a band of fugitives, most of whom finally reached Fort Washington.

19. **West Virginians at St. Clair's Defeat.**—One of the most distinguished military men of West Vir-



GENERAL WILLIAM DARKE *

ginia was General William Darke of Berkeley county. He won honor at the battle of Monongahela and served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary war. In 1791, as commandant of the Second Virginia regiment, he marched across West Virginia, and descended the Ohio to Fort Washington, where his regiment became an important part of the army of St. Clair. At the defeat of that army General Darke led three desperate charges and was the coolest man on that bloody and chaotic field. His regiment was composed almost en-

tirely of West Virginians and of those who lost their

*General William Darke, a distinguished soldier, was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1730, and came with his parents to what is now Berkeley county, West Virginia, in 1741, when but six years of age. He was with Braddock at the battle of Monongahela, in 1755, and thenceforth for fifteen years was engaged in

lives on that fatal field, eighty are reported to have been from Berkeley county alone. Long years after the mournful story of their fall was rehearsed in the mountain homes of West Virginia, and old soldiers chanted "St. Clair's Defeat," which told in plaintive accents how,

"We lost nine hundred men on the banks of the St. Mary."

20. Wayne's Victory; The Savage Power Broken.

—For a hundred years a merciless warfare had been waged against the frontier settlements, but the time was now come when the savage power was to be broken. Gen. Anthony Wayne—"Mad Anthony"—was placed in command of an army of more than three thousand men which was collected at Fort Washington for the purpose of invading the Indian

the Indian wars on the western border. He entered the Revolutionary army in 1776, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and together with the greater part of his regiment, was taken prisoner at Germantown, and detained on board a British prison-ship, until November 1st, 1780, when he was exchanged. In 1781 he recruited his regiment, known as the "Hampshire and Berkeley Regiment," and with it was present at the siege of Yorktown, where, October 19th, 1781, he saw Cornwallis surrender his army to the Americans. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, which ratified the Federal Constitution, for which measure he cast his vote. Promoted to the rank of Colonel, he marched at the head of the Second Virginia Regiment, in 1791, and joined the ill-fated army of General St. Clair at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He saved the remnant of the army at St. Clair's defeat, on the banks of St. Mary's, near the present boundary line between Indiana and Ohio. Among the slain was his son, Captain Joseph Drake. General Drake died November 21st, 1801, and is buried in a neglected graveyard a short distance from Shenandoah Junction, in Jefferson county. His name is commemorated in the town of Drakeville, West Virginia, and in that of Drake county, Ohio.

country. On the 2d of August, 1795, the army was at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee, now in Lucas county, Ohio. Here was concentrated the fighting force of the Indians, and here was waged the last battle for race supremacy in the Northwest. Wayne's victory was complete, and the "Treaty of Greenville," which followed, forever put an end to savage warfare on the south side of the Ohio, and West Virginia pioneers were for the first time safe in their cabin homes.

CHAPTER XI.

WEST VIRGINIA AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

From 1795 to 1800.

1. **A Permanent Peace.**—The close of the Indian wars secured a lasting peace to the founders of West Virginia, who had so long braved the perils of pioneer life. Now they went forth to another conquest—not with rifles but with the axe to conquer the wilderness, thus insuring to themselves and their posterity a rich inheritance. They were hundreds of miles from the marts of trade and almost entirely isolated from society, yet these men carved out a society of their own and established a code of morals as rigid as any known in older lands. The records of their first courts contain many entries showing indictments for Sabbath breaking and profanity.

2. **Anne Bailey, the Pioneer Heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley.**—One of the most remarkable personages of pioneer times was Anne Bailey, who has been called the Pioneer Heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley. Her maiden name was Hennis. She was born in Liverpool, England, in 1742, and came to America in 1761, stopping with relatives in Augusta County, Virginia. She wedded Richard Trotter, a soldier who was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant.

When she heard of her husband's death a strange wild dream seemed to possess her. She donned male attire and ranged the wilderness as scout and messenger so long as the Indian wars lasted. November 3d, 1785, she was married a second time to John Bailey at Lewisburg. When the wars were ended she went to live with William Trotter, an only son, in what is now Gallia county, Ohio, where she died November 22d, 1825.

3. The West Virginia-Kentucky Boundary.—The boundary line between Virginia and Kentucky as agreed upon by the two States in 1795, is the same as that now existing between West Virginia and Kentucky. Friday, December 25th, 1795, Governor Brooke appointed Archibald Stuart, Joseph Martin and Creed Taylor, commissioners on the part of Virginia, to assist in fixing the boundary between the two States. To co-operate with these, the Governor of Kentucky named John Coburn, Robert Johnson and Beckner Thurston. These commissioners met, in 1799, at Cumberland Gap, now on the northern boundary of Tennessee, and began their work. From there the line was marked along the highest part of the Cumberland Mountains to the head waters of the west fork of Big Sandy and thence to the Tug Fork; thence down that stream to its junction with the west branch and thence down main Sandy to its confluence with the Ohio. The surveyors marked trees along the line with the letters "V. K."—Virginia and Kentucky.

4. The Founding of Harper's Ferry.—Harper's Ferry is the most eastern town in West Virginia and

derives its name from Robert Harper, an Englishman who was a carpenter and mill-wright, residing near Philadelphia. In 1747, he was employed to build a church for the Quakers on Opequon river. Arriving at Frederick, Maryland, he expected to go to his destination by way of Antietam, but was induced by one Hoffman to go by "The Hole," as the present site of Harper's Ferry was then called. On reaching the place he found the spot occupied by the cabin of Peter Stevens, who had erected it in 1734. Harper was so much pleased with the surroundings that he bought the claim from Stevens for fifty British guineas, and afterward purchased the title from the agent of Lord Fairfax. Harper brought his family to this place, which he made his permanent residence. He died in 1782. A ferry was established across the Potomac, by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1761, and the place has ever since been known as "Harper's Ferry."

5. United States Arsenal Established at Harper's Ferry.—In the year 1794, Congress passed an act establishing an arsenal and gun manufactory at Harper's Ferry. The same year the Virginia Assembly granted to the National Government the right to purchase a tract of land not to exceed six hundred and forty acres, upon which to erect the necessary buildings, and for other purposes. In 1798, the work was begun. In 1799, it seemed that war would break out between the United States and France, and the former in anticipation of such an event, organized a military force which it held ready for service. The